Disastrons Effect of Lightning-National Institute

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1845. DEAR SIR :- Accompanying this I take the liberty of sending, if thought worthy of attention, an account of the disastrous effect of lightning during a thunder guet, on the 30th ultimo, in the vicinity of this city; with a drawing.

I have the honor to be, sir, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, J. GOLDSBOROUGH BRUFF. To FRANCIS MARKOE, Jr., Esq.,

Corresponding Secretary, N. I.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 8th, 1845.
The following account and observations, accompanied by a drawing. I have made from an examination of the premises a few days after the occurrence, representing the melancholy effects of lightning, and the imprudence of the unfortunate persons in placing themselves, during a thunder gust, directly under and near conducting and attracting points:—

directly under and near conducting and attracting points:

The gust occurred on the 30th ultimo; the meteorological observations, for part of the day, were as follows:—At 9 A. M., the barometer stood at 29° 16, the thermometer, (in the shade and open air) at 82°—wind SW, and brisk; weather partially cloudy, 12 M., barometer 29° 16, thermometer 86°—wind SW, moderate, cloudy. 3 P. M., barometer 29° 11, thermometer 86°—wind SW, and moderate, with thunder, lightning, and indications of rain. About 3 30 P. M., a strong breeze, with thunder, lightning and rais. The cloud from whence the lightning of the strong breeze, with thunder, lightning chiefly emanated, seemed very low, and of that peculiar hue indicative of much electricity; it was long and narrow, ranging in a SW and NE direction, over the north-western portion of the city. At about 4 P. M., several vivid flashes were quickly succeeded by sharp peals of thunder—one of these flashes slightly injured the top of a brick house in the city. The house was provided with an electrical conductor.

The premises I have represented in the drawing.

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The premises I have represented in the drawing, and the subject of this account, are situated about 2½ miles north of the President's house, upon the delivity of a hill, at the base of which, from opposite the east end of the house, and about 200 yards from it, runs a brook, called "Piney Branch," which meanders in a southerly direction. The house stands upon a cleared and cultivated space, bounded on the east and south by the aforesaid brook; on the SW, by the highest grounds in the vicinity—about 300 yards distant; and from thence, round to the north, by hills covered with a thick growth of tall trees, principally oaks—of about the same distance from the house; on all other sides, by hills of less height, and vales, all thickly wooded, but generally of a smaller growth. The house is situated, longitudinally, east and west. On the small farm, around the house, area few scattered young fruit trees, with none other near, except the tall oak close to the west end of the dwelling; serving, in this instance, as the conductor. This tree appeared to be about forty feet in height, (the drawing represents its character), distant from the house exactly four feet, and about three feet north of the centre of the building. It inclined over the house about five feet.

There lay upon the ground, at the north-west corner of the house, (nearly under the oak) an iron kettle, of about two feet diameter.

In the kitchen room, (west end of the house) against its west end, stood the dinner-table, covered with knives, forks, &c, as left after dinner. The table was half its length nearer the north than south corner, and, consequently, almost opposite the body of the tree. Between the table and the north corner, and, consequently, almost opposite in the whole of the stud on that side, several old knives, &c, and between

A very young boy was playing under the dinner-table, one older sat in the corner by a cupboard, and south side, and one still elder, was in the bed-

hamber.
At about 44 P.M., the oak was struck by light-

chamber.

At about 4½ P.M., the oak was struck by lightning, near the top; the fluid descended to about the height of the house, and branched—one portion passed down the south-east side of the tree, to within about four feet of the ground, where a small twig seems to have again divided it, and the bark was stripped off in two parallel stripes of about ½ broad each, and 1½ inches apart, down to the ground. The other main branch, and doubtless the largest, perforated the clap-board opposite the tree, at ten feet above ground, (marked N in the drawing), leaving a burnt hole, of about one by two inches. It descended the stud (J) behind the lady, splitting and splintering it superficially; split the saw-handle, where rivetted, killed Mrs. Boose and her infant, and left a minute scorched orifice in the floor, directly under her chair. The stud on the opposite side was completely bursted, and shredded to its centre, except about two inches of the apperend.

The principal force of the fluid emsto have been exerted at the lower end of this stud, where lay the old knives. (The drawing represents the appearance of this stud—H) A splinter was thrown off from the cupboard, where the mill was attached, and Mr. Boose (directly under it) killed.

The three boys in the house at the time, were unnipired, but on account of the rain, and terror, they did not venture out till near an hour after the calamitous visitation. They then alarmed an uncle, living about half a mile to the north of them, (a brother of the unfortunate lady, and the gentleman to whom I am indebted for these particulars.) Oa entering the house he found it filled with the fumes of burning horn, from his sister's comb. Mrs. Boose sat in the chair, with her head reclining back; no mask was found upon her. The infant girl lay upon the floor, near her mother, and had several dark stripes down her face. The father lay on the opposite side, with his head close to the foot of the cupboard, in front, and his feet extended out on the floor. Their countenances were natura

ticularly that of the lady, on whose tips a sink seed of to play.

Mr. B. was 49 and his wife 45 years of age. They were very industrious and religious people, and left a large number of friends and acquaintances to deplore their loss.

There were three older boys away from home at the time of the catastrophe.

I was informed that several trees on the hills to the north of the premises were struck from the same cloud.

J. G. B.

The Extent of the Equinox.—The Equinox has passed over without doing any injury, and was characterised only by a superabundance of rain. Bordering the lower lake its effects have been more sensibly felt. The northern portion of Niagara county was visited by a violent gale accompanied with hall. A gentleman who was on Lake Ontario at the time, says that the gale was very severe, and the scene terrific. The first appearance of the storm was indicated by black clouds, thunder and lighting, and the appearance at a distance of about half a mile of four water spouts. The gale was tremendous, accompanied by hall of an enormous size. The windows of the steamer Express were all dashed in and the scene on board was one of great consternation.

At Toronto the rain fell in torrents, accompanied by a high wind, and the thunder was most awful. Hail of a large size, and fragments of ice, were picked up in several parts of the town. Much glass was broken by the hail. The storm did great damage among the fruit trees on the ridge road to Beansville. In other places trees were turn up by the roots, fences destroyed, &c., but fortunately no lives lost.

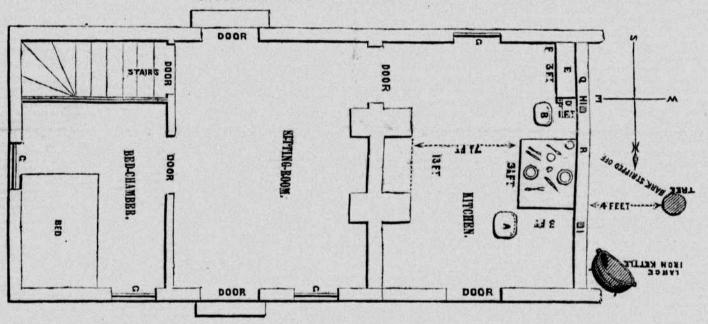
The storm extended as far south and east as Utica.—At that place the lightning struck a tree on the grounds attached to the residence of the late Gen. Kirkland, tearing up the earth, as if with a plough, for several yards.—During the storm, the house of Amasa Rowe, Esq., in Deerfield, was struck, and a dog lying by setove killed. The persons in the house, although considerably stunned and knocked in every direction, fortunately escaped without injury. A violent gale also prevailed in Deerfield, which blew down trees, chimneys, fences, &c. In addition to the above, we learn from the Utica Gesette, of yesterday, that much damage was also done in the town of Whitestown. A complete tornado swept a space of half a mile in width, just below the village, between Gen. White's late office and the Sauquoit creek, tearing up trees by the roots, overturning chimneys, unroofing and canting up b THE EXTENT OF THE EQUINOX.—The Equinox has

SINGULAR AND DISASTROUS FREAKS OF LIGHTNING. INTERIOR OF THE WEST END. OUTSIDE VIEW OF THE HOUSE. 0

Showing Position of the Family at time of Stroke.

Perspective of the North-West or Principal Front.

GROUND PLAN OF THE BUILDING.



REFERENCES:

- a—Chair in which Mrs. Boose was killed, (a small scorched hole directly under chair marked s.)
 b—Chair in which Mrs. B. was killed.
 c—Dining Table.
 d—Coffee Mill (p. in end elevation)
- f-Corner where a boy sat.
- g-Windows. h-i-Oak Studs of about 4 inches square. —Splinter caused by the fluid.
 —Plaster broken out, probably by the concussion.
 —Hole made by the electric fluid.
- d—Hand-saw.
 p—Burnt hole where the fatal shaft entered.
 q—Old knives, &c., on ledge.
 r—Broken gun-lock on do.
 s—Hole in floor. under the lady's chair, caused by the

its expected that the troops from Adams and Pike counties will be immediately called out. A messenger was despatched to Governor Ford at Springfield, on Sunday last.

Warsaw is under considerable excitement; and at present is vigilantly guarded by armed men. At a place called Rocky Branch, about six miles from this place, Gen. Williams is encamped with a number of men—anti-Mormons. The General is the commander of this Brigade, but I suppose will operate against the Mormons—law or no law Yestorday, a deplorable circumstance occurred about seven miles from here, which I believe will form the element for a much wider difficulty than anything which has yet transpired. The story, as well as I can gather it in the confusion of reports, follows:

It is said, that on Bunday or Monday three men entered Carthage, and enquired for Mr. Backanatos, the Sheriff, who is a Jack Mormon, and very obnoxious to the anti-Mormons. Mr. Backenatos made his escape. Yesterday, Franklin A. Worrell, a merchant of Carthage, and a Lieutenant in the Carthage Greys, was out, with about 19 or 14 other persons, when they came up with Backenstos and a number of Mormons, at a place called Prentices' Shanty. The Mormons beckoned to Worrell and his party to keep away, but they either did not understand the signal, or disregarded it. On their approach, two guns were fired. A ball frem one entered Worrell's treast, killing him instantly. The corpse is now in this town. The other ball entered the cap of the man by his side. As you may suppose, this has added fuel to the flames, and this morning I find a majority of the man by his side. As you may suppose, this has added fuel to the flames, and this morning in find a majority of the man by his side. As you may suppose, this has added fuel to the flames, and this morning in find a majority of the mornons here becounty. Numbers of people, especially women and children, are leaving the county as fast as they can get away. I found a number with their baggage and household affairs, on the bank of the river.

Progress of the Civil War in Hilinois—Mormon Troubles—Great Excitement.

Was spet 1.7—At this place and at Quincy, 1 find a state of excitement of which it is hard to give a Just described of the Civil War in Hilinois—Mormon at the Civil War in Hillinois—Mormon at the Mormon on the Civil War in Hillinois—Mormon on the Civil Hillinois—Mormon on the Civil War in Hillinois—Mormon on the

guard at Cartharge on the day of the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith.

[From the Warsaw Signal, Sept. 27.]

It has become our painful duty to announce the death of one of our most estimable citizens by the hands of assassins. Franklin A. Worrel, of Carthage, is no more. While riding across the prairie, in company with some friends, yesterday about 11 o'clock, some Mormons concealed in the hazel rough, nine miles from this place, fired upon him. The ball took effect in his breast and caused almost instant death. There was a wagon in company, which brought his remains to this place.

[Foor Frank, he was one of the noblest spirits in our county, and his death has kindled and will kindle a flame that can nover be quenched until every Morman has left the vicinity. Revenge, Revenge, fellow-citizens, is now the word.

Mr. Worrel was in no way connected with the proceedings in the south of the county, and his assussination was only provoked by that fell spirit of revenge that seeks his victims indiscriminately.

There is no longer peace for Hancock. Blood will and must flow if necessary to rid the country of the cursed authors of our troubles.

We learn from Mr. Reynolds, with whom Mr. Worrell was riding, that Backenstos was seen by him and Mr. Worrell acer the place from whence the shot was fired. They rode towards him slowly, to enquire the the brush and presently the shot was fired from the spot where he entered. The place where the murder took place was at the point that Backenstos had ordered a

Signmess in Ohio.—It is stated in the Cincinnatial Atlas, that never since the earliest settlement of the west has sever and ague been so prevalent as at this time. In the immediate vicinity of that city, on the River and Whitewater Canal, persons are now suffering from its influence, who have resided on their farms nearly forty years, and not heretofore had the slightest touch of this unweicome visiter. In the city there are numerous cases of it; warm days and foggy nights in the west appear to contribute greatly to the increase of the saverand ague. Some attribute its presence to lecal causes; the vicinity of canals, but as it is general this season without their range, this cannot be the principal generator of the epidemic.

House Burned by Mice.-The residence of Mrs.

HOUSE BURNED BY MICE.—The residence of Mrs. M. B. Bratton, of Bath county, was destroyed by fire last week, in the following singular manner. The fire was first observed issuing from a drawer in a bureau, in which there were Lucifer Matches, and it is presumed they were ignited by mice knawing at them. The mice in this case were the incendiaries and the matches were their fire. Another instance of the fruits of culpable negligence, in leaving matches laying loosely about.—Lucifer Matches are made by dipping a pine split in phosphorus and sulphur combined, in a liquid state, and then coating it over with melted sulphur. Phosphorus and sulphur combined will burn by coming in contact with the sir. All the mice had to do was to grind off the outer coat, and the inner, especially in warm weather, would ignite.—Chariestown Va. Rep.

SICKNESS IN OHIO .- It is stated in the Cincinnate

rendezvous; so that it appears to have been the act of the Sherif's Mormon pesse.

It is rumored in town that the people of Lee county, lowa, are driving the Mormons as in this county. We know not whence this news comes, and cannot youch for its correctness.

Clerical Intelligence.

The Roman Catholic Church.—There were in this country 59 years since, but 1 Bishop and 25 priests of this denomination, with a few scattered churches.—There are now 21 Bishops and nearly 1000 priests, with 700 churches, and about 500 missionary stations. They have 48 academies, 21 ecclesiastic al seminaries, 36 houses for religious women, and 26 orphan asylums. Their increase is at the ratio of nearly 160 per cent. every ten years, being, of course, largely aided by emigration.—The increase of the general population is 34 per cent.—There are two societies in Europe whose principal object is to convert this country to the doctrines of their church, viz: the Leopold Foundation in Austria, and the Society of St. Charles Borromeo, in Lyons. The later transmitted to this country in 1840 \$163,000, and in 1842 \$177,000.

The ceremony of the dedication of the new Church of St. Columba, on 20th street, near the 8th avenue, will take place on Sunday, 12th October next. This new Catholic edifice will supply ample accommodation for the upper part of this city, where the Catholics are numerous and rapidly increasing under the care of the Rev. J. P. Burke. Things in CLAY County, Ky.—We copy the following from the Lexington Observer of the 20th instant. A gentleman of our city who has just returned from Clay county has given us the following information in regard to the occurrences to which we alluded in our last paper: "On the arrival of General Dudley at Manchester, on Wednesday, Sept. 10, he found the population laboring under the greatest possible excitement, caused by their fears of an attack on their town by the friends of Dr. Baker, with a view to his rescue. The guard hastily summoned by the jailor were totally unprovided with the most necessary articles of apparel, without bedding of any sort, and completely exhausted by the long watches and the excitement to which they had been subjected for a fortnight previous. This being the season for securing their fodder—the main reliance for their stock during the winter—their presence at home was especially necessary, and consequently great dissatisfaction existed among them, with a strong desire to return to their homes. Great efforts were constantly made by the friends of the prisoner to excite discontent among them. They were told that the jailor's summons was illegal—that consequently if any attack were made and any person should be killed by them, they would be murderers in the eye of the law, that they would never be paid for their services, &c. Being generally uninformed men, these statements had great offect upon them—desertions were frequent, and it was the opinion of the jailor and his officers that it would be perfectly impossible to detain them much longer. From all we learned Clay county has been for years in a depictable condition—for four years no courts were held no abbts could therefore be collected, no punishment inflicted for the most aggravated crimes—no taxes were held and no musters have been held among the milital for fourteen years. It is to be hoped that the prompt action of the Executive in sustaining the officers and enforcing the law, will have the effect, so much to be desired, of res

The corner stone of the new edifice for the "church of St. John the Evangelist," in the town of Stockport, Columbia County, N. Y., will be laid with appropriate solemnities on Wednesday A.M., October 1st, at 11 o'clock.

o'clock.

The Rev. James H. Fowles, of South Carelina, has accepted the call of the vestry of the church of the Epiphany, in Philadelphia, to the Rectorship of that church, and will enter upon his duties early in the ensuing room.

The Rev. Frederick J. Goodwin has accepted the unanimous call of the vestry and congregation of Christ Church, Middletown, Conn., to the rectorship of said church, and has already entered upon his duties.

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The Rev. Ovid A. Kinsolving has removed to Clarks-burg, Harrison county, Va.

The Rev. Alfred B. Beach, (Deacon.) is efficiating in Christ Church, Cooperstown, Otsego county.

The Rev. C. A. Foster has accepted the rectorship of the parish at Muncy, Pa.

The Rev. Joshna Weaver has resigned St. Matthew's Church, Sunbury, Fa., and taken charge of Trinity Church, West Troy, N. Y.

The Rev. Joseph Ranson has resigned the parish of Immanuel Church, Norwich, Chenango Co., and accepted a call to that of St. Timothy's, Westford, Otsego county, in this Diocese.]

The Rev. H. Channing has gone to live at Roxbury Mass., in a Fourierite community, and it is rumored says the Globe, that H. Greely is to be called to fill the vacancy.

The Universalists of the U. S. have 1094 churches, (a gain of 412 in ten years,) 670 preachers, (gain of 581,) and 640 meeting houses, (gain of 388.)

Bishop Chace met his friends and those interested in his missionery labors in the West, as the Vestry-room

and 640 meeting houses, (gain of 388.)

Bishop Chace met his friends and those interested in his missionary labors in the West, at the Vestry-room of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, Friday evening.

KENTUCKY METHODISM.—We learn that the Kentucky conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church decided, by an almost unanimous vote, to adhere to the "Methodist Episcopal Church, South." The vote stood, ayes 145, noss 5.

A PREDICAMENT.—The morning train of cars on the Boston and Maine Railroad met with an unexpected obstacle yesterday forencon in coming in from lover. A large ship, launched at Medford, was fast jammed in the draw of the bridge, with no prospect of being removed until high water in the evening. Here was a predicament. After poundering a short time, the conductor took the back track as far as the junction at Wilmington, and then came in over the Lowell railread, adding some thirty miles to the distance usually traveled.—Beston Transcript, Sept. 26.

Anti-Rent Trials.

Hon. A. J. Parker, presi ding Judge-J. A. Hughston, Esq., District Attorney-Samuel Sherwood, Esq., of New York, for the People. TRIAL FOR MURDER-FOURTH DAY.

The Court met at 9 o'clock this morning. The great est interest is manifested throughout the village in its proceedings.

proceedings.

Moss Earle was arraigned upon an indictment charging him with murder. The prisoner is the lesses of the farm on which deputy sherif Steels was shot. He is a fine looking, handsome man, 65 years of age, with bald head, red cheeks, blue eyes, powerful frame and about 6 feet 8 inches in height. During the reading of the indictment, which is drawn up in a similar form to those read yesterday, he looked the District Attorney steadfastly and steraly in the face.

Hoa. Samuel. Gondon and Hon. S. S. Bowns, as his counsel, entered a plea of not guilty, reserving the privilege of altering it if they thought proper after reading the indictment.

David Scudder, Nathan Travis, Cornelius Keator, John Lockwood and George Tompkins, were arraigned on an indictment charging them with an attempt to rescue prisoners at the battle of Shacksville—plea of not guilty.

Smith Sandford arraigned upon indictment for murder similar to that of Earle's, plead not guilty.

Weeley Dunham and Andrew Moscript similar indictment—plead not guilty.

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Wesley Dunham and Andrew Moscript similar indictment—plead not guilty.

Abel A. Fuller, John Crosby, Harvey Hubbell, Richard Holcott, arraigned upon an indictment charging them with an attempt to rescue prisoners, being disguised and armed, and riot—plead not guilty.

Hon. Samuel Gordon, counsel for Zera Preston, indicted for murder. gave notice that he wished to alter the plea of not guilty to guilty, of manslaughter in the first degree. The Court remarked that they would not decide but take the matter into censideration.

Augustus Kettle, boy of 19 years of age, was arraigned upon an indictment for murder. Hon. Samuel Gordon as counsel entered a plea of guilty of manslaughter in the third degree.

John Phonix on a similar indictment. Mr. Gordon entered a plea of manslaughter in the first degree.

Tall. 100 Anson.—Thomas Purdy was now placed on trial upon an indictment charging him with arson in setting fire to the house of Morgan L. Livingston at Fish Lake, Bovina, on the 30th of April last.

We reported the evidence in this case, but as it was of a very uninteresting character, and the prisoner acquitted by the jury without leaving their seats, will not trouble your readers with it. The case occupied the attention of the Court up to about half-past 5 o'clock, when the case of Van Steenburgh was called on.

Tall. OF JOHN VAN STRENBURGH, FOR MORDER.—Counsel for Prisoner. Hon. Samuel Gordon, Hon. S. Bowne, Hon. Mitchell Sandford.

The Clork called James Dean as a jury. The District Attorney challenged to the favor.

The Court appointed H. Y. Gould and G. D. Beardsley as triors.

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Mr. Bowne objected, on the ground that they had taken an active part in the late difficulties.

The Court now proposed Judge Cowan. Objected to on the same ground.

Harmon Treadwell was offered.

The Defence objected, stating that they should challenge him peremptorily, if proposed as a juror, and that he was unfit to serve as a trior, having expressed an opinion in favor of convicting the prisoners.

Jacob Hathaway and G. D. Beardsley were now substituted as triors. They were accepted and sworn.

Mr. Sherwood. Mr. Dean, (the juror) do you belong to an anti-rent association?

Mr. Bowne. I object to this mode of procedure.

The Court, however, stated that the question was proper. The door had been opened by the decisions in the case of Polly Bodine. Any thing that would show bias was to be allowed.

The question was put, and Mr. Dean said he had been connected with an anti-rent association; he lived on a leased farm; had once subscribed to a paper for the support of the association; he had attended meetings of Indians.

A long and tedious examination was now entered into.

port of the association; he had attended meetings of Indians.

A long and tedious examination was now entered into. Dr. Wilcox was called, who testified that he had heard Mr. Dean say, that he believed the disguise law was unconstitutional; he believed the disguise law was unconstitutional; he believed the disguise law was unconstitution.

Mr. Sandrong spoke to the triors. He remarked, that if what are called up-renters are to be admitted as jurors, why not admit those who are called down-renters. One was just as impartial as the other. This man had never been disguised, but he had attended anti-rent meetings as every body has—from motives of curiosity—but he had expressed an opinion in regard to the constitutionality of the disguise law! If he is to be set aside for this, they should call upon the court to set aside every up-renter who had expressed an opinion in favor of it. He was willing to admit honest up-renters and honest anti-renters. The Court charged the triors, that they had been sworn to judge whether this juror was without bias. The Court reviewed the testimony, and stated that the law now was, if the proposed juror had been connected, however remotely with the matter, he must be set aside. Mr. Bowner wished to know if the Court meant by "the matter" the issue between the people and the prisoner.

The Court said that if this case had grown out of anti-rent disturbances, those who had been connected with them were incompetent to serve. The triors accordingly set Mr. Dean aside.

Bartholemen McFahlano was next called, and objected to by the District Attorney. Set aside by consent.

Sent.

SANUEL W. SMITH called—Challenged to the favor by counsel for prisoner. Set aside by consent.

Connelius Frazika called—Challenged to the favor by counsel for prisoner. Decided to be competent.—Counsel for prisoner now challenged peremptorily.

The Court adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is very doubtful whether a jury will be obtained this week. The same course pursued at Hudson will probably be adopted here.

tained this week. The same course pursued at Hudson will probably be adopted here.

SPECIAL CHARGE OF JUDGE PARKER.

The Grand Jury appeared in Court, when Judge Parker said he had sent for the jury that he might bring before them the case of a most flagrant outrage committed last evening, of no less a character than that of an attempt to shoot down one of the picket guard. (The Judge then stated the outrage as given above.) This state of things, said Judge Parker, is most lamentable; and it is evident that this whole system of rebellion had its origin in the anti-rent organization, for before anti-rentism broke out, no such acts of violence were committed in this community. Judge Parker alluded to the inhuman murder of Stoele, and said, after such a person had been thus shot down, and that too while in the faithful discharge of his duties as a public officer, it was hoped that the enormity of the offence would cause those engaged in these disbolical outrages to desist—that violence would cease. You must hold the anti-renters responsible for this set. In a time like the present, said the Judge, when rebellion and insurrection exists to such an extent, everything calculated to keep alive such a state of things should be promptly and effectually checked. Judge Parker spoke of the disbandment of one of the anti-rent associations of Delhi, &c., and expressed himself as highly gratified te witness this evidence on the part of a portion of the anti-renters to separate from an organization which had been fraught with so many evils. All honest men, said he, should take that course. No good citizen ought to adhere to that dangerous alli once, but should at once separate from it. This outrage, gentiemen, calls for a thorough and vigorous examination on your part, and you will, I trust, give it your immediate and prompt attention.

Hudson, Sept. 25, 1846.

Hubson, Sept. 25, 1846.
Big Thunder" not Doctor Boughton, Proven by Three
Witnesses—The Prosecution Setting up the Howl of Des

pair, &c., &c. The oath of Jones, the Yankee pedlar, who testifie at he saw Boughton in citizen's dress when Big Thunder was burning the Sheriff's papers, has been corrobo rated by three more persons, who swore to the same fact This is an alibi, and therefore Doctor Boughton will be

This is an alibi, and therefore Doctor Boughton will be acquitted by the jury.

It has been amusing for a spectator during the progress of the trial to notice the sanguine expectations of the District Attorney.

The Attorney General has openly remarked in the presence of hundreds, "that Boughton must go to Sing Sing, that he'd have him ready by the first of naxt week," and enquiring and wondering how Jordan felt now, as there were no hopes for Boughton.

But now the tables are turned, and the prisoner and his friends are in their glee. Mr. Jordan has shown him self upon this trial to be possessed of niss prius abilities. It was in Columbia county, where he was born, and old Columbia should be proud of such a son. The Judge, John W. Edmonds) the Attorney General, and the eminent counsel for the prisoner, are all natives of this county, and as three bright shining lights is their profession as you can find anywhere. Boughton must be acquitted on this indictment.

[From Albany Journal, Sept. 26.]

The story which has found its way into some of the Albany papers, that Warren W. Scudder has been arrested in Steuben county, and is now in the jail of that county, is undoubtedly false. No letter or other information has been received here to that effect, and no one credits the story.

Loss of the Steamboat Lexington.—The steamer Columbiana, arrived yesterday evening from the Missouri, and brings news of the loss of the steamboat Lexington McCloy; master. The Lexington was from Weston, and left that port on the afternoon of the 12th. On Tuesday, between four and five e'clock, P. M., she grounded at Rockastle bar, and in backing out, her stern flanked down against a smag, knocking a hole in her hull opposite the after hatches, and breaking her timbers some three feet, from the knuckle to the kelson. All efforts to stop the leak proved unavailing, and the boat is a total loss. Her cargo, part of which was some one hundred and twenty hogsheads of tobacco, is also lost. There is insurance on the cargo to the amount of \$800,600, in this city, and the boat is also insured for \$5,000. The passengers and crew of the Lexington came down in the Columbiana.—St. Louis Repub. Sept. 18.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—Releases have been obtained for the right of way for nearly the entire route on this road. The helders of the land on the enst side of the river have given the right of way almost entirely. Something over \$200,000 of the stock of the road has been taken on and near the line of the road. The books will be opened in the city of New York to secure the balance, \$150,000, required. So is vorable is the route, that it is considered certain that the whole line (36 miles) can be put in operation with heavy rail, for the capital stock, \$350,000.—Orwego As vertices.